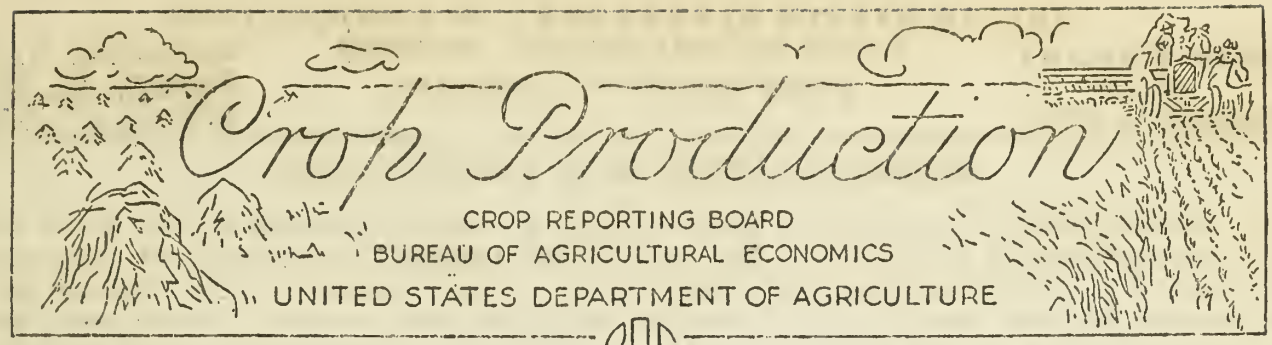

Release: February 10, 1953 BAE 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

FEBRUARY 1, 1953

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 1/

CROP	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines	106,607	121,710	122,590	123,600
Grapefruit	51,222	46,580	40,500	36,460
Lemons	12,614	13,450	12,800	13,100

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1942-51	1952	1953	Average 1942-51	1952	1953
	Million pounds			Millions		
January	8,301	8,178	8,706	4,449	5,362	5,441

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of February 1, 1953
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1953

As the 1953 crop production season begins to unfold, farmers appear to be facing more quandaries than usual. The unseasonably warm weather throughout January and continuing into February has permitted plowing, field preparation and seeding well in advance of usual dates; it has brought premature development of fruit trees and greening of wheat as far north as Montana. Machinery, equipment and seed appear to be in adequate supply; fertilizer supplies total larger than in previous years, but supplies of some kinds are still not up to demand. Farm labor continues tight because of the competition of industry and the armed forces. Wages and prices paid by farmers continue high, despite declining prices received for farm products. In most areas the fall shortage of soil moisture has been overcome, but not in the central and southern Great Plains where winter wheat is important. Lighter snowpacks than last year in western mountains tend to indicate smaller supplies of irrigation water.

Winter wheat prospects are still uncertain. A large proportion of the acreage has only recently emerged or has recently made growth and lost its winter hardiness. Thus, it is extremely vulnerable to winterkilling, if severe winter weather should occur before the plants are reconditioned to hardiness or before wheat fields are covered by snow. Another large portion in the southern Great Plains area lacks both surface and subsoil moisture. There the wheat is holding on, but must have moisture soon to survive. In some places dry crusted soil is preventing emergence of the young plants. Most important wheat areas have no snow cover. The season of wind damage is at hand and some blowing has occurred. Farmers in central Great Plains areas have chiseled and worked their fields to limit wind erosion, to which the young plants are very susceptible. Under such conditions in the past, acreage losses have been heavy; it would appear that only continuance of the unusually mild weather or extremely favorable conditions could forestall heavy losses this season. Prospects have improved sharply for wheat in the Pacific Northwest, raising hopes that the need for reseeding may fall well below earlier probabilities.

Citrus fruit prospects declined slightly during January, as poorer prospects in Florida more than offset improvement in California. In Florida and Texas citrus areas January moisture was ample, trees are putting on new growth and an early bloom is in prospect. Nevertheless, estimated production in Florida is less than on January 1. Nearly 119 million boxes of oranges--a sixth above average--and 36.5 million boxes of grapefruit--10 percent less than last year and 29 percent below average--are now estimated for the 1952-53 crop. Quantities of both oranges and grapefruit still available for use after February 1 are smaller than a year ago.

Fresh market supplies of the 20 commercial vegetable crops during the winter months of 1953 are expected to be 7 percent larger than last winter. Prospects for most kinds, held up or improved slightly during January with only sweet corn, cucumbers and tomatoes showing declines. For spring crop vegetables, prospective plantings now available for 7 kinds are 7 percent larger than in the spring of 1952, indicating more asparagus, broccoli, cabbage and onions, but less cauliflower, shallots and watermelons.

Record milk and egg production for the month reflect favorable production conditions throughout the month over the entire country. Milk production was 2 percent larger than the previous high for January, set in 1945, and 5 percent above average. Production per cow on February 1 exceeded by 4 percent the previous record for the

date--in 1951--as heavy feeding of grain and concentrates was continued. Egg production was 1 percent more than last January, although the laying flock was 2 percent smaller. The rate of lay was highest of record for the month. Potential layers on farms on February 1 numbered 4 percent less than a year earlier.

Farmers made some progress with field work in all but northernmost localities. Plowing was reported in Ohio. Preparation of seedbeds for tobacco plants, spring potatoes and vegetables, and for spring planted grains, is mostly advanced. Some oats were sown as far north as southern Kansas and Illinois. But mostly, farmers were marking time at routine seasonal work--chores, repairs, pruning fruit trees, cutting wood, feeding livestock, hauling manure, marketing grain, livestock and other produce. If abandonment of winter wheat should be heavy in the Great Plains, farmers are prepared to seed more oats, barley and sorghum there. Progress of fruit in the South is about normal, but there is concern about premature advancement of strawberries in Louisiana and spring activity of fruit trees in Pennsylvania, Montana, Idaho and Oregon. The mild weather has permitted extended grazing by livestock, thus limiting roughage requirements, so that only a few sections are short of hay; others may be if severe storms occur. Western range pastures were mostly open at lower elevations, furnishing grazing that ranged from poor in the South to fair or good in the North. Supplemental feeding is general on a scale varying with the needs.

CITRUS: All oranges for the 1952-53 season are estimated at 118.9 million boxes--1 percent more than last season and 16 percent more than average. The estimate on February 1 is 1.4 percent smaller than on January 1. Utilization to February 1 totaled about 37.5 million boxes compared with 32.3 million boxes used to the same date last year. Quantity available for use after February 1 was about 81.4 million boxes this year compared with 85.3 million last year. The total production of early and midseason oranges is estimated at 57.6 million boxes, up slightly from last season. Valencia oranges are forecast at 61.3 million boxes, slightly above last season.

The grapefruit crop is estimated at 36.5 million boxes--down 3 percent from a month earlier, 10 percent from last year and 29 percent from average. Utilization to February 1 totaled about 16.3 million boxes compared with 14 million boxes used to February 1 last season. Grapefruit remaining on February 1 amounted to about 20 million boxes this year and 26.4 million last year. The prospective production of California lemons is 13.1 million boxes--up 2 percent from last season and 4 percent above average.

Florida had ample rainfall and mild temperatures during the month. Trees are putting on a new growth and an early bloom is in prospect. However, the production estimates for both oranges and grapefruit are lower than on January 1. Movement of oranges to February 1 at 31.7 million boxes is about 5 million boxes more than last year with all the increase in processing. Grapefruit utilization to February 1 at 15 million boxes is almost 2 million above last year, with most of the increase in processing.

The Texas citrus area had ample moisture during January. Trees appear healthy and the older trees that survived the 1951 freeze have considerable new wood growth. A light bloom was starting the latter part of January and the bloom in general is expected to be early. Setting of new groves was active the latter part of January. About two-thirds of the Texas citrus crop had moved by February 1.

Arizona conditions continue favorable. Orange production at 950,000 boxes and grapefruit at 2,700,000 boxes are each above last season but below average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of February 1, 1953
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Growing conditions in California were generally favorable during January. The movement of Navel oranges has been slower than usual in both central and southern districts. Navel sizes in the central counties have been good from the start of harvest but sizes in southern California generally have been smaller than average. Harvest of Valencias has not yet started. Grapefruit are estimated above last season but below average.

MILK PRODUCTION: United States production of milk in January 1953 was the highest for the month in over a quarter century of records. Total output of milk on farms over the Nation in January 1953 is estimated at 8.7 billion pounds, over 2 percent above the previous high set in 1945 and 5 percent above the 1941-50 average for the month. Production conditions over the entire country were particularly favorable throughout the month with above-average temperatures and continued heavy feeding of grains and concentrates resulting in a very heavy milk flow in most areas. However, production continues very low, relative to population, with the January 1953 output averaging only 1.77 pounds milk per capita per day--the fifth lowest on record for the month.

Weather conditions during January were unusually mild. The month was notably lacking in extended cold spells over the country and in severe snow storms in the hardy winter areas, which not only favored production but also eased the drain on hay and roughage supplies. This particularly helped the short roughage feed situation in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Southern Great Plains States and generally improved the hay and roughage supply picture in other regions. Pastures and winter grazing crops in the Southern section of the country have made considerable progress due to the warm temperatures and improved moisture conditions, and increasing amounts of green feed are becoming available in areas where winter grazing is practiced.

Nationally, milk production in crop reporters' herds on February 1 continued the record high level of the previous 2 months. Output per cow in United States crop reporters' herds averaged 16.24 pounds--exceeding by 4 percent the previous February 1 high set in 1951. Regionally, production per cow achieved new highs in all areas excepting the West, where current production was only slightly below last year's record February 1 flow.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Jan. average 1941-50	Jan. 1953 2/	State	Jan. average 1941-50	Jan. 1953 2/	State	Jan. average 1941-50	Jan. 1953 2/
	Million pounds							
N.J.	84	93	S.Dak.	108	87	Okla.	155	124
Pa.	391	470	Nebr.	176	147	Tex.	261	244
Ohio	349	401	Kans.	206	175	Mont.	43	33
Ind.	257	255	Va.	117	145	Idaho	90	81
Ill.	404	371	W.Va.	55	55	Utah	50	56
Mich.	384	423	N.C.	106	124	Wash.	128	125
Wis.	1,025	1,176	S.C.	42	43	Oreg.	82	74
Minn.	697	687	Ky.	134	151	Calif.	409	450
Iowa	472	421	Tenn.	139	161	Other States	1,375	1,572
Mo.	247	258	Ala.	92	99	U. S.	8,284	8,706
N.Dak.	119	106	Miss.	87	99			

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.
2/Preliminary.

The sharpest increase above previous record levels of production was in the East North Central region where the February 1, 1953 output per cow was up 6 percent. Among the States, 17 reached new record highs in production for February 1. Compared to average, February 1, 1953 production per cow was up 15 percent with increases by regions ranging from 13 percent in the West to 17 percent in the Atlantic States. The percent of cows milked on February 1 was just short of the record high for that date. Cows in production represented 66.9 percent of the total milk cows in crop reporters' herds, only fractionally below the previous high but 3 percent above average.

GRAIN AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Feeding of grain and other concentrates to milk cows continues at a near record level over the Nation. On February 1, 1953, crop correspondents reported feeding an average of 6.26 pounds of grains and other concentrates per cow in herd, the second highest level reported for this date -- only 1 percent below the 1949 record rate of 6.32 pounds per cow but 3 percent above the 6.09 pound average ration fed on February 1 last year. Weather conditions during January were very mild with above normal temperatures over most of the country throughout most of the month. However, dairy cows continued on full supplemental feed generally over the country. Winter grazing feeds have improved in the Southern States but provided only limited feeding during January. In some areas of the South, particularly in the Lower Mississippi Valley, farmers have resorted to heavier feeding of relatively more plentiful grain stocks to preserve critically short supplies of hay and other roughage. Supplies of feed grains are generally adequate in the major dairy regions but are relatively short in the Southern States.

Regionally, the February 1, 1953 rate of grain and concentrate feeding approached record high levels in 5 of the 6 regions. Feeding rates exceeded last year's levels in the East North Central, West North Central and the South Central regions, and were unchanged from a year earlier in the South Atlantic region. In the North Atlantic region crop reporters were feeding only slightly less grain and concentrates than a year ago, while in the Western region the rate was down sharply from February 1, 1952.

DAIRY PRODUCT-FEED PRICE RATIOS, BY REGIONS

Region	Milk-feed 1/				Butterfat-feed 2/			
	Jan. 1931-50 av.	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1952	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1931-50 av.	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1952	Jan. 1953
N.Atl.	1.28	1.28	1.29	1.23	----	----	----	----
E.N.C.	1.31	1.28	1.35	1.28	23.7	21.9	20.9	20.4
W.N.C.	1.57	1.41	1.47	1.42	27.3	25.2	23.8	23.6
S.Atl.	1.61	1.47	1.53	1.49	----	----	----	----
S.Cent.	1.55	1.49	1.56	1.52	19.1	17.0	15.1	14.8
West	1.36	1.30	1.40	1.40	20.9	19.0	17.7	17.4
U.S.	1.34	1.32	1.38	1.32	24.5	22.9	21.6	21.3

1/ Pounds of concentrate ration equal in value to 1 pound of whole milk sold by farmers to plants and dealers. 2/ Pounds of concentrate ration equal in value to 1 pound of butterfat in cream sold by farmers.

However, current grain feeding rates were well above the 1942-51 average in all regions, with increases ranging from 7 percent in the North Atlantic region to 15 percent in the South Central region. By States, grain feeding rates reached new February 1 record levels in 3 States and equalled the previous record high in 4 others.

The value per 100 pounds of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in January averaged $3.61, was down 5 percent from the January 1952 average and was the lowest value reported for any month since November 1951. In the whole milk selling area, January concentrate ration values averaged $3.70 per 100 pounds and in the cream selling areas $3.20 per 100 pounds. However, prices received by farmers for milk and cream have also declined and the January 1953 milk-feed price ratio equalled a year earlier but was 1½ percent below the long-time average while the butterfat-feed price ratio in January was 7 percent below a year ago and 13 percent below average.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,441,000,000 eggs in January, a record high production for the month -- 1 percent more than in January last year and 22 percent above the 1942-51 average. Egg production was at record levels in all regions of the country, except the West North Central and South Central States where it was 1 and 9 percent, respectively, below last year. Increases from last year were 9 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic and 3 percent in the West.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1							
				Thousands			
1942-51 (Av.)	54,974	77,859	114,740	36,345	74,308	36,650	394,876
1952 1/	64,081	74,753	103,558	36,189	63,571	38,681	380,833
1953	65,930	74,698	98,192	35,407	58,330	37,941	370,498
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1							
				Thousands			
1942-51 (Av.)	2,674	3,740	6,125	4,735	8,323	2,490	28,087
1952 1/	4,704	2,033	3,241	4,133	6,440	2,054	22,605
1953	2,490	1,464	2,936	3,583	4,538	2,045	17,065
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1 2/							
				Thousands			
1942-51 (Av.)	57,648	81,599	120,865	41,080	82,632	39,139	422,962
1952 1/	68,785	76,786	106,799	40,322	70,011	40,735	403,436
1953	68,429	76,162	101,128	38,990	62,868	39,986	387,563
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1							
				Number			
1942-51 (Av.)	48.8	42.5	40.5	34.6	30.1	42.9	39.8
1952 1/	52.9	52.0	50.8	43.1	42.3	49.1	49.1
1953	54.0	51.7	51.3	43.3	39.9	51.4	49.3

1/ Revised.
2/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

The rate of egg production in January at 14.5 eggs per layer, was the highest of record for the month. A year earlier, the rate was 14.0 and the average is 11.2 eggs per layer. It was at record high levels in all regions of the country, except the South Central where it was exceeded only by the record rate of last year. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic and 4 percent in the North Central and the West.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 375,913,000 layers in January--2 percent less than in January last year. All regions of the country had fewer layers than in January last year, except the North Atlantic which had 3 percent more and the East North Central States, which showed about the same. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the South Atlantic and West, 5 percent in the West North Central and 6 percent in the South Central States. On February 1 there were 3 percent fewer layers than a year ago.

Potential layers on farms February 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled 387,563,000--4 percent less than a year ago. Holdings on February 1 were smaller than a year ago in all regions of the country. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central, 2 percent in the West, 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the West North Central and 10 percent in the South Central States.

There were 17,065,000 pullets not of laying age on farms February 1, the smallest number in 14 years of record--25 percent less than a year ago. Holdings were smaller in all regions of the country, except the West where they were about the same as a year ago. Decreases from last year ranged from 9 percent in the West North Central to 47 percent in the North Atlantic States. Pullets not of laying age represented 4.4 percent of the potential layers on February 1, compared with 5.6 percent a year ago.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-January averaged 45.8 cents per dozen, compared with 46.6 cents in December and 40.5 cents in January last year. Egg markets were irregular in January and closed weak at lower prices. Receipts at Pacific Coast and eastern primary markets were heavier than last year. Offerings of large eggs were fully ample to meet a fair demand.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 26.5 cents live weight on January 15, compared with 26.4 on December 15 and 27.4 cents a year ago. Farm chickens averaged 23.3 cents and commercial broilers 28.2 cents, compared with 24.9 and 28.7 cents, respectively, in mid-January last year. Live poultry markets were firm on hens and mostly weak on young chickens. Prices for broilers advanced 1 to 2 cents in the far west, but in other sections of the country decreased 2 to 4 cents. January 30 price quotations at the farm for broilers were as follows: Del-Mar-Va 25½ - 29 3/4 cents, North Georgia 25 - 27 cents, Arkansas 25 - 26 cents. Light offerings of roasters and hens were readily absorbed by a good demand.

Turkey prices in mid-January averaged 33.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 37.1 cents per pound a year ago. Markets during January were steady to firm on young toms, 14 pounds and up, and generally quiet on lighter weight young toms and young hens. The United States Department of Agriculture has completed the purchase of frozen ready-to-cook 1952 crop turkeys under the surplus removal program. In all, nearly 48½ million pounds were purchased.

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The Mid-January cost of the United States farm poultry ration was $4.06 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.08 a month earlier and $4.36 a year ago. The mid-January egg-feed price relationship was more favorable than a year ago.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS: This year farmers plan to buy 4 percent fewer chicks than in 1952. Some difference between their February plans and their actual purchases is to be expected depending largely on egg and feed prices during the coming hatching season.

On February 1, 1952 farmers intended to purchase 10 percent fewer baby chicks than in 1951 but they actually purchased about 6 percent fewer during the hatching season. On February 1, 1951 farmers intended to purchase 4 percent fewer baby chicks, but they actually purchased about 5 percent more during the hatching season because the relationship between egg and feed prices was considerably more favorable than in 1950. On February 1, 1950 farmers intended to purchase 12 percent fewer chicks, but they actually purchased 10 percent less. On February 1, 1949 farmers intended to purchase 7 percent more chicks, but they actually purchased 17 percent more, because the egg-feed price relationship remained very favorable during the hatching season. On February 1, 1948 farmers intended to purchase 20 percent fewer chicks, but they actually purchased 15 percent less. In 1947 their chick purchases were 6 percent more than their intentions mainly because of an 18 percent increase in egg prices during the hatching season.

Farmers in all parts of the country plan to decrease their purchases of chicks this year, except in the Middle Atlantic, Mountain and Pacific States. The Mountain States plan an increase of 6 percent, while no change is expected in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific Coast States. Decreases planned are 1 percent in New England and the West South Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic and East South Central, 8 percent in the West North Central and 10 percent in the East North Central States.

Farmers report 58 percent of their baby chicks purchased last year were straight run chicks, 37 percent were pullet chicks and 5 percent cockerels. This year they plan to buy 57 percent straight run chicks, 38 percent pullet chicks and 5 percent cockerels.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS IN 1953
(Based on reports from farmers)

Geographic Divisions	Intended purchases as a % of 1952 purchases	Percent of total: Baby chicks bought in 1952			Baby chicks intended in 1953		
		Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks	Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks
		Percent					
New England	99	31	65	4	26	68	6
Middle Atlantic	100	43	52	5	40	54	6
E.N. Central	90	50	45	5	49	46	5
W.N. Central	92	53	40	7	52	42	6
South Atlantic	98	75	23	2	75	23	2
E.S. Central	98	72	24	4	70	27	3
W.S. Central	99	81	16	3	81	16	3
Mountain	106	70	25	5	70	26	4
Pacific	100	41	53	6	40	56	4
United States	96	58	37	5	57	38	5

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CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:				
California, all	47,640	45,210	38,410	43,400
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	17,779	14,610	12,600	15,400
Valencias	29,861	30,600	25,810	28,000
Florida, all	49,940	67,300	73,600	73,500
Early and Midseason 3/	27,110	36,800	43,800	41,000
Valencias	22,830	30,500	34,800	32,500
Texas, all	3,621	2,700	300	1,000
Early and Midseason 2/	2,280	1,800	200	700
Valencias	1,341	900	100	300
Arizona, all	992	1,400	730	950
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	510	650	350	450
Valencias	483	750	380	500
Louisiana, all 2/	314	300	50	50
5 States 4/	102,507	116,910	118,090	118,900
Total Early and Midseason 5/	47,992	54,160	57,000	57,600
Total Valencias	54,515	62,750	61,090	61,300
TANGERINES:				
Florida	4,100	4,800	4,500	4,700
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 4/	106,607	121,710	122,590	123,600
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	28,140	33,200	36,000	31,000
Seedless	12,490	15,800	17,700	16,000
Other	15,650	17,400	18,300	15,000
Texas, all	16,772	7,500	200	400
Arizona, all	3,344	3,150	2,140	2,700
California, all	2,966	2,730	2,160	2,360
Desert Valleys	1,175	1,160	630	760
Other	1,792	1,570	1,530	1,600
4 States 4/	51,222	46,580	40,500	36,400
LEMONS:				
California 4/	12,614	13,450	12,800	13,100
LIMES:				
Florida 4/	304	280	260	320

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1950 -1,100; 1951 -1,700; 1952 -1,700.

4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Milk produced per milk cow: Feb. 1, Av. 1942-51	Milk produced per milk cow: Feb. 1, 1952	Milk produced per milk cow: Feb. 1, 1953	"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/: Feb. 1, Av. 1942-51	"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/: Feb. 1, 1952	"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/: Feb. 1, 1953
	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	13.4	14.4	15.6	5.6	6.2	6.2
N.H.	15.7	17.6	18.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
Vt.	14.6	17.2	17.5	5.6	6.1	6.2
Mass.	17.5	18.8	19.8	6.6	6.7	6.4
Conn.	17.6	18.5	19.5	6.3	7.4	7.4
N.Y.	18.4	20.8	22.0	6.6	7.3	7.3
N.J.	20.3	22.6	21.7	8.4	8.3	7.8
Pa.	17.2	19.9	20.1	7.4	8.2	7.9
N.Atl.	17.54	20.03	20.54	6.7	7.3	7.2
Ohio	15.2	17.2	19.0	6.7	6.7	7.0
Ind.	13.8	16.2	16.0	6.1	7.0	6.7
Ill.	16.0	16.6	17.2	7.3	7.2	7.5
Mich.	17.6	19.5	20.4	6.3	7.1	7.2
Wis.	17.5	18.2	19.6	6.0	6.3	6.6
E.N.Cent.	16.54	17.90	19.13	6.4	6.7	6.9
Minn.	18.7	19.9	21.9	6.0	6.8	7.0
Iowa	15.9	15.4	17.1	7.6	7.4	8.0
Mo.	9.8	10.6	10.5	5.0	4.9	5.5
N.Dak.	13.1	14.2	15.0	5.1	5.3	5.5
S.Dak.	11.8	11.9	13.4	4.6	4.9	4.5
Nebr.	14.0	15.1	15.7	5.8	6.2	6.3
Kans.	13.9	14.4	14.9	5.7	6.0	6.1
W.N.Cent.	14.48	15.28	16.52	6.0	6.2	6.5
Md.	15.6	17.9	18.3	7.6	8.2	8.0
Va.	11.8	13.8	16.0	5.2	5.8	5.9
W.Va.	9.9	10.7	11.5	4.1	4.1	4.3
N.C.	11.3	13.2	12.8	5.3	5.8	5.8
S.C.	10.4	12.1	11.5	4.0	4.5	4.5
Ga.	8.8	9.0	9.1	4.3	4.9	4.9
S.Atl.	11.53	12.91	13.52	5.0	5.5	5.5
Ky.	9.9	10.5	11.2	5.9	5.4	5.8
Tenn.	9.1	10.0	10.1	5.0	5.4	5.2
Ala.	8.2	8.3	9.0	5.1	5.8	5.7
Miss.	6.4	6.6	7.1	4.2	3.9	5.1
Ark.	6.9	6.5	7.5	3.9	3.9	4.4
Okla.	9.3	10.9	11.2	4.4	4.3	5.3
Tex.	7.7	8.5	9.6	4.7	5.0	5.9
S.Cent.	8.40	9.19	9.73	4.6	4.8	5.3
Mont.	13.8	14.5	15.8	4.1	4.8	4.6
Idaho	16.6	18.5	18.4	4.0	5.0	4.4
Wyo.	14.9	15.7	16.7	3.4	4.5	4.0
Colo.	14.5	15.5	17.7	4.6	5.5	5.4
Utah	17.5	19.4	19.4	4.3	4.8	4.3
Wash.	16.1	19.3	19.2	5.6	5.6	5.9
Oreg.	13.3	13.9	13.4	4.5	4.7	4.4
Calif.	17.8	20.2	19.9	4.6	6.0	5.5
West.	15.68	17.84	17.70	4.6	5.5	5.2
U.S.	14.08	15.45	16.24	5.71	6.09	6.26

1/Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.
2/Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of February 1, 1953

Washington, D. C., February 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during January		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced during January	
	1952 1/	1953	1952 1/	1953	1952 1/	1953
	Thousands		Number		Millions	
Me.	3,607	3,604	1,587	1,730	57	62
N.H.	2,524	2,347	1,587	1,773	40	42
Vt.	882	869	1,736	1,761	15	15
Mass.	4,896	4,898	1,702	1,820	83	89
R.I.	575	568	1,717	1,782	10	10
Conn.	3,762	3,944	1,705	1,711	64	67
N.Y.	13,770	13,696	1,581	1,643	218	225
N.J.	13,808	14,778	1,525	1,572	211	232
Pa.	21,235	22,296	1,476	1,593	313	355
N.Atl.	65,059	67,000	1,554	1,637	1,011	1,097
Ohio	16,898	16,744	1,525	1,566	258	262
Ind.	16,118	16,704	1,482	1,572	239	263
Ill.	19,712	19,150	1,401	1,476	276	283
Mich.	10,151	10,106	1,562	1,587	159	160
Wis.	13,002	12,903	1,569	1,618	204	209
E.N.Cent.	75,881	75,607	1,497	1,557	1,136	1,177
Minn.	22,702	22,392	1,649	1,705	374	382
Iowa	28,408	27,470	1,513	1,615	430	444
Mo.	17,382	16,468	1,290	1,299	224	214
N.Dak.	3,903	3,732	1,268	1,370	49	51
S.Dak.	8,060	7,707	1,336	1,376	108	106
Nebr.	11,636	10,565	1,420	1,457	165	154
Kans.	12,207	10,812	1,383	1,401	169	151
W.N.Cent.	104,298	99,146	1,456	1,515	1,519	1,502
Del.	912	878	1,246	1,259	11	11
Md.	3,436	3,334	1,218	1,271	42	42
Va.	7,636	7,096	1,283	1,370	98	97
W.Va.	3,104	2,973	1,203	1,327	37	39
N.C.	8,992	9,257	1,156	1,215	104	112
S.C.	3,676	3,585	946	942	35	34
Ga.	6,028	6,034	1,054	1,088	64	66
Fla.	2,750	2,924	1,215	1,321	33	39
S.Atl.	36,534	36,081	1,161	1,219	424	440
Ky.	8,674	8,568	1,184	1,184	103	101
Tenn.	7,846	7,554	983	1,035	77	78
Ala.	5,668	5,396	911	896	52	48
Miss.	5,212	5,351	911	961	47	51
Ark.	5,602	5,473	815	803	46	44
La.	3,093	2,958	856	790	26	23
Okla.	7,790	6,700	1,364	1,305	106	87
Tex.	19,752	17,635	1,243	1,184	246	209
S.Cent.	63,637	59,635	1,105	1,075	703	641
Mont.	1,626	1,566	1,333	1,457	22	23
Idaho	1,680	1,652	1,497	1,575	25	26
Wyo.	663	595	1,376	1,460	9	9
Colo.	2,586	2,284	1,280	1,376	33	31
N.Mex.	886	822	1,265	1,172	11	10
Ariz.	517	526	1,286	1,333	7	7
Utah	2,611	2,500	1,407	1,488	37	37
Nev.	153	136	1,221	1,302	2	2
Wash.	4,561	4,174	1,696	1,736	77	72
Oreg.	3,209	3,110	1,631	1,693	52	53
Calif.	20,520	21,078	1,432	1,488	294	314
West.	39,012	38,443	1,459	1,519	569	584
U.S.	384,421	375,912	1,395	1,447	5,362	5,441

1/Revised.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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